

THE COMMONWEALTH,
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1856.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

PETITIONS

Were presented and referred, as follows:

Mr. BARLOW—a petition from citizens of Barren and Adair counties praying for the formation of a new county; committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also—a remonstrance against the same; same committee.

Mr. BUCKNER—a petition from citizens of Christian county praying for a repeal of the law restricting the county levy of said county to 25 cents; committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also—a petition of A. L. Jones and other citizens of the 4th and 5th districts of Christian county, praying for the formation of a new district; committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. CONKLIN—a petition of sundry citizens of Grayson county for the change of a voting precinct; committee on Privileges and Elections.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. McFARLAND moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill requiring lands to be listed for taxation in the counties in which they lie: motion carried.

GEOLGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. McFARLAND, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, presented a synopsis of the Report of the State Geologist; and one thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed.

UNFINISHED ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished order, passed over informally several days ago, being the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company.

The question was upon the amendment proposed by Mr. BULLOCK to add to the clause which provides that the company shall be responsible for stock killed by carelessness, but not for those killed by unavoidable accident, a proviso so that killing of stock shall be *prima facie* evidence of negligence on the part of the company.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. HAGGIN opposed the amendment, and Messrs. HARDIN and BULLOCK advocated it.

The amendment was then rejected, and the bill passed.

REPORT FROM A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. SILVERTOOTHTH, from the joint special committee upon the petition of the citizens of Madrid Bend, praying for a cession of that part of Fulton county to the State of Tennessee, made a report.

The report expresses the opinion that the proposed cession is inexpedient, but suggests that the committee would be more favorable to an exchange of Madrid Bend for an equal amount of territory along the line of Fulton county and the State of Tennessee, if such an exchange were proposed with the consent of the respective States and citizens of the territory concerned.

The Senate took no action upon the report.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

On motion of Mr. WADSWORTH, the Senate took up the bill to divide the State into thirteen Circuit Court Districts, as reported by Mr. W. from the committee of twelve upon that subject.

That bill makes thirteen Districts, as follows:

First District—Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, Crittenden and Union.

Second District—Henderson, Hopkins, Caldwell, Trigg, Christian, Todd and Muhlenberg.

Third District—McLea, Davis, Hancock, Ohio, Grayson, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin and Larue.

Fourth District—Logan, Butler, Warren, Simpson, Atlan, Edmonson, Barren, Monroe and Hart.

Fifth District—Green, Taylor, Marion, Washington, Nelson, Mercer and Anderson.

Sixth District—Harrison, Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, Harris and Bracken.

Seventh District—Mason, Nicholas, Fleming, Rovin, Lewis and Greenup.

Eighth District—Montgomery, Powell, Bath, Morgan, Carter, Lawrence, Johnson, Floyd and Pike.

Ninth District—Estill, Owsley, Breathitt, Perry, Letcher, Harlan, Clay, Knox, Whitley, Laurel and Rockcastle.

Thirteenth District—Madison, Jessamine, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Scott and Bourbon.

For which bill Mr. WEIS offered a substitute making Districts as follows:

First District—Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston and Crittenden.

Second District—Trigg, Lyon, Christian, Caldwell, Hopkins, Union and Muhlenburg.

Third District—Henderson, Davies, Hancock, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Ohio, McLean and Grayson.

Fourth District—Todd, Logan, Butler, Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Simpson, Allen, Monroe and Barren.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Pulaski, Casey, Lincoln, Green, Adair, Russell and Whitley.

Sixth District—Bullitt, Jefferson, Spencer, Shelby and Oldham.

Seventh District—Nelson, Marion, Washington, Mercer, Boyle, Anderson and Taylor.

Eighth District—Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, Kenton and Grant.

Ninth District—Campbell, Pendleton, Mason, Pulaski, Wayne, Morgan, Powell, and Rowan.

Tenth District—Fayette, Clarke, Estill, Madison, Garrard, Jessamine and Rockcastle.

Eleventh District—Knox, Harlan, Laurel, Clay, Perry, Owlsley, Letcher, Breathitt, Floyd, Pike and Johnson.

Twelfth District—Owen, Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

And to which substitute Mr. BLAIN had proposed an amendment, making Districts as follows:

First District—Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston and Crittenden.

Second District—Trigg, Lyon, Christian, Caldwell, Hopkins, Union and Muhlenburg.

Third District—Henderson, Davies, Hancock, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Ohio, McLean and Grayson.

Fourth District—Todd, Logan, Butler, Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Simpson, Allen, Monroe and Barren.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Pulaski, Casey, Lincoln, Green, Adair, Russell and Whitley.

Sixth District—Bullitt, Jefferson, Spencer, Shelby and Oldham.

Seventh District—Nelson, Marion, Washington, Mercer, Anderson, Taylor and Larue.

Eighth District—Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, Kenton and Grant.

Ninth District—Campbell, Pendleton, Mason, Pulaski, Wayne, Morgan, Powell, and Rowan.

Tenth District—Fayette, Clarke, Estill, Madison, Garrard, Jessamine and Rockcastle.

Eleventh District—Knox, Harlan, Laurel, Clay, Perry, Owlsley, Letcher, Breathitt, Floyd, Pike and Johnson.

Twelfth District—Owen, Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirteenth District—Madison, Jessamine, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Scott and Bourbon.

Fourteenth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Fifteenth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Sixteenth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Seventeenth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Eighteenth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Nineteenth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Twenty-first District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Twenty-second District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Twenty-third District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Twenty-fourth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

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Twenty-seventh District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Twenty-eighth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Twenty-ninth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirtieth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirty-first District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirty-second District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirty-third District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirty-fourth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

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Thirty-seventh District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirty-eighth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Thirty-ninth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Forty-first District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

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Forty-third District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

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Forty-fourth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Forty-fifth District—Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison.

Forty-sixth District—Franklin, Woodford,

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY ::::::::::::::: FEB. 6, 1856.

Single copies of the Daily Commonwealth, put up in wrappers, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Two Cents per copy.

Single copies of the Weekly Commonwealth, containing a synopsis of each week's proceedings, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Four Cents per copy.

American Order.

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 65, Jan. 2, 1856.
The regular meetings of this Council are held in the upper room of the Court House on Wednesday night of each week at 7 o'clock. Members of the Legislature and other gentlemen visiting Frankfort, who are members of the American order, are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

By order of the Council,
G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

KENTUCKY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The fifth annual meeting of this Society will be held in this city, to-day (Wednesday), in the Baptist Church, commencing at 12 o'clock M. The President (Dr. SPILLMAN, of Harrodsburg) will deliver the annual address to-night in the same house, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

CONGRESSIONAL.—On Monday the members of the House were sworn in by the new Speaker, (Banks,) after which Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, was declared Clerk by a vote of 126 yeas to 87 nays. In swearing in members, the oath was administered to Gen. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas. It will be recollect that he was the pro-slavery candidate. Mr. Grow, of Penn., and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave notice that Gen. W.'s seat would be contested by ex-Gov. Reed, Free-soil; but that they would waive any objection to the administration of the oath to Gen. Whitfield. The members then drew their seats for the Congress by lottery. The usual messages were sent to the Senate announcing the organization of the House, and to the President announcing the readiness of Congress to proceed to business and receive any communication he might have to send to it.

In the Senate there was a discussion upon the proceedings of the naval board, but no definite action.

When the House adjourned a resolution was pending which declared Mr. Glosebecker, the present incumbent, Sergeant-at-arms.

We publish this morning the special message of the President upon Kansas affairs. We have no room for extended comment upon it to-day, but we can not forbear to invite attention to the exposition given in the first part of the document, of what the President considers the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He understands that principle to be "Squatter Sovereignty"—the right of the first settlers in a Territory, while it remains in a territorial condition, and at any distance of time before it comes to form a State constitution, to exclude the institutions and slave property of the South from the common soil of the whole Union.

When we consider this doctrine in connection with the other doctrine held by the whole Northern Democracy, viz: that slavery cannot exist without the support of positive law, and that no slave can be legally held in a Territory until laws to sustain slavery shall have been first enacted by the Territorial Legislature—we can easily understand the basis of the declaration of the President, made in the presence of ex-Senator Clemens while the Kansas-Nebraska bill was pending in Congress, that he was surprised that the North did not as a body advocate the bill and the South oppose it; and we can also understand the basis of the defense of the bill which the Northern Democracy made before their constituents at home, that it was "the best free-soil measure ever adopted in Congress." This Presidential exposition of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska law comes very *appropos* just now, when Kentucky is asked to think the President and the Northern Democracy for its enactment.

Mr. CULLOM, who has been made Clerk of the House, was a Whig member of the last Congress, and an America candidate for election to the present Congress, but was defeated by a few votes. He voted against the Nebraska bill; but as he is, as we understand, decidedly opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise restriction or to any further agitation of the subject of slavery in any way, we must say that the Republicans in voting for him, as the great body of them did, showed more liberality than we expected from them towards any Southern man.

We see that of the National Americans present, Eustis, of La., Humphrey Marshall and A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, and Walker, of Ala., voted against him; the others for him.

Dr. BANNING ARRIVED.—Dr. B. Banning, of N.Y., a gentleman whom we have known personally for fifteen years, and who has devoted twenty years past to the study of spinal diseases, female weaknesses, dyspepsia, and many cognate diseases, and the relief, cure and prevention of them by mechanical appliances, has arrived in Frankfort, and may be found at the Capital Hotel. We commend him to our citizens as a physician who, having for many years devoted an active and ingenious mind to this subject, probably knows all that one man can know concerning it, and who has carried the application of mechanical power to the cure and prevention of disease, and the development of health and beauty, to a far greater perfection than any other person of whom we have any knowledge. Some eight or nine beautiful and ingenious inventions of Dr. B. for the relief and prevention of the diseases to which we have referred, may be seen at his rooms, where, we feel sure, he will take pleasure in explaining their application to either his professional brethren or others who may call.

In nearly all other cities which Dr. B. has visited, he has upon the invitation of the prominent citizens, delivered a course of popular lectures upon the influence and application of physics in the development of health, graceful carriage and beauty, and in the prevention and cure of bodily deformity and chronic diseases; and we trust that he will not be allowed to depart without an invitation to repeat his lectures here.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce therewith a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and urgently recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional construction: One, that the organization of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which fall within the powers of the General Government; and the other, that the inhabitants of such Territory, considered as an inchoate State, are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide, according to the provisions and principles of the constitution, at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of republican government, distributing public authority among lawfully-created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the General Government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were entrusted to a Council and House of Representatives, duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness, and good government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications herein described, should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act: And provided, further, that no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army, or navy, of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Such of the public officers of the Territories as the provisions of the act were to be appointed by the General Government, including the Governors, were appointed and commissioned in due season—the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June 1854.

Among the disabilities imposed by the act on the Governors was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by each person, and in such mode as he might designate and appoint, to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the Council and House of Representatives for each county or district; to decide what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. In substance the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first Legislative Assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and had been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration; and partly of the uninjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the Territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855, nor its meeting until the second of July, 1855, so that for a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress, and the officers to be appointed by the Federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a complete government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects the Governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality which are prone to exist in all imperfectly organized and newly associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects of like self-set example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it a pest in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a Territorial Legislature, an election of Delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, and the Delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. Arrangements had been perfected by the Governor so that the election for members of the Legislative Assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for Delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the Delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary cause and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals otherwise patriotic and law abiding to pollute with unbridled zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Government.

The persons and parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, thwarted in their endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was impracticable,

drove in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate State.

With such views, associations were organized in some of the States, and their purpose was proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near the Territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was thus the most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter movements which ensued.

Under these inauspicious circumstances the primary elections for members of the Legislative Assembly were held in most if not all of the precincts at the time and the places and by the persons designated and appointed by the Governor, according to law.

Anxy accusations that illegal votes had been polled abroad on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the Governor, in the exercise of the power and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide, according to the provisions and principles of the constitution, at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Those decisions of the returning officers and of the Governor are final, except that, by the parliamentary usage of the country applied to the organic law, it may be conceded that each House of the Assembly must have been competent to determine, in the last resort, the qualifications and the election of its members. The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the Territory. Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that question as to which, neither now nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the President of the United States. For all present purposes the Legislative body, thus constituted and elected, was the legitimate assembly of the Territory.

Accordingly, the Governor, by proclamation, convened the Assembly thus elected to meet at a place called Pawnee City. The two Houses met and were duly organized in the ordinary parliamentary form; each sent to and received from the Governor the official communications usual on such occasions; an elaborate message opening the session was communicated by the Governor; and the general business of legislation was entered upon by the Legislative Assembly.

But, after a few days, the Assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in the Territory. A law was accordingly passed, against the consent of the Governor, but in due form otherwise, to remove the seat of government temporarily to the "Shawnee Manual Labor School" (or mission), and thither the Assembly proceeded. After this, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the Governor refused to sign it, and, by special message, assigned for reason of refusal, not anything objectionable in the bill itself, nor any pretense of the illegality or incompetency of the Assembly as such, but only the fact that the Assembly had by its act transferred the seat of government temporarily to the Shawnee Mission. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be unconstitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means of removing the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceful and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own Legislature, body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely untrue, and through remote States, feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

It will be perceived that if any constitutional defect attached to the legislative act of the Assembly, it is not pretended to consist in irregularity of election or want of qualification of the members, but only in the change of its place of session. However trivial the objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all that superstructure of acts, plainly against law, which now threatens the peace not only of the Territory of Kansas but of the Union.

Such an objection to the proceedings of the legislative assembly was of exceptional origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the seat of government of the Territory, was located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth; and yet the Governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, where it was in fact at the time of the formation of his feelings as Governor, and that the duties of the office were legally devolved on the Secretary of the Territory; thus to the last recognizing the body as a duly elected and constituted Legislative Assembly.

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Telegraphie.

(Reported for the Commonwealth by the More Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.

The train from Harrodsburgh was thrown off the track last night about 5 miles from this city, by the breaking of a rail. Two cars were crushed, and one passenger car, thrown down an embankment, took fire from the stove and burnt up. One man, supposed to be A. B. Hart, of the firm of Hart & Son, Cincinnati, was killed, and twenty-five others injured, most of them slightly. J. S. Adams of St. Louis, who had a leg and thigh broken, was brought to the Girard House, and had just recovered. D. A. Finney of the State Senate is also injured, a number of members of the Legislature who were in the cars received slight injuries.

Syracuse, N. Y. Feb. 5.

The court house was destroyed by fire this morning. A portion of the library and many important documents were destroyed. Loss \$15,000, no insurance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of George M. Dallas as Minister to England.

To the Medical Profession.

Edmund P. Banning, M. D., of New York, invites the Medical Profession of this city to call at the Capital Hotel, to-day, to examine a system of Surgical-Mechanical adaptations which has completed after many years of exclusive devotion to that object, and which purports to give auxiliary relief to Spinal Obliquities, Hernias, Uterine Prolapsus, and other truimk weaknesses, both with facility and in a manner that is perfectly consonant with the physiological genius of both the vital and physical forces.

The opinions of Professors Mott, of New York, Dickson, of Charleston, and Goddard, of Philadelphia, as addressed to the medical profession, are here subjoined:

"The undersigned have examined Dr. Banning's nov. ely views on the mechanical pathology of many afflictions of the viscera, and believe them to be highly interesting and worthy the serious attention of the medical profession."

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

J. KEARNEY RODGERS, M. D.,
ALEX. E. WHITING, M. D."

"The principle which Dr. Banning has so ingeniously carried out seems to me widely applicable to a large class of cases of suffering and debility in both sexes."

SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D."

"I fully concur in the above."

JAMES JURVEY, M. D."

"I have examined Dr. Banning's instrument for the relief of weakness requiring mechanical support, and having made an examination of the experiment of the same, I am satisfied that it is of great value in the treatment of the disease, and that it is well worth the trouble and expense of the medical profession."

PAUL F. GODDARD, M. D."

"The public are informed that the next Ball of the FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY CLUB will be changed from Wednesday, the 6th, to Tuesday the 5th February.

